

United States  
Circuit Court of Appeals  
For the Ninth Circuit.

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L. A. PEDERSEN,

Appellant,

VS.

PATRICK F. DUNDON,

Appellee.

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Transcript of Record.

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Upon Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Northern District of California,  
Second Division.

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Filed

AUG 29 1914

F. D. Monckton,  
Clerk.



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Circuit Court of Appeals  
For the Ninth Circuit.

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[Clerk's Note: When deemed likely to be of an important nature, errors or doubtful matters appearing in the original certified record are printed literally in *italic*; and, likewise, cancelled matter appearing in the original certified record is printed and cancelled herein accordingly. When possible, an omission from the text is indicated by printing in *italic* the two words between which the omission seems to occur. Title heads inserted by the Clerk are enclosed within brackets.]

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*In the District Court of the United States in and for  
the Northern District of California, Second  
Division.*

No. 15,327—IN EQUITY.

PATRICK F. DUNDON

vs.

A. L. PEDERSEN.

**Interlocutory Decree.**

At the March term of the District Court of the United States in and for the Northern District of California, Second Division, held at the courtroom thereof in San Francisco, California, on the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen. Present: The Hon. WILLIAM C. VAN FLEET, District Judge.

This cause heretofore regularly came on to be heard and was argued by counsel; and thereupon, upon consideration thereof, it is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows:

That the letters patent, No. 653,503, granted and issued on the 10th day of July, 1900, to Patrick F. Dundon, being the letters patent referred to in the bill of complaint herein, are good and valid as respects the third claim therein specified.

That the said Patrick F. Dundon was the first and original inventor of the improvement in Doors for Digesters covered by said third claim and always since the issuance of said letters patent has been and now is the owner and holder of the entire interest therein and of all rights, liberties, and privileges by them granted and conferred. [1\*]

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\*Page number appearing at foot of page of original certified Record.

That L. A. Pedersen, defendant herein, prior to the commencement of this suit, infringed upon claim 3 of said letters patent and upon the exclusive rights of the complainant under the same; that is to say by making and using Doors for Digesters embodying said invention and improvement covered by said third claim and patented as aforesaid, as charged in said bill of complaint.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the complainant do recover of the defendant the profits, gains and advantages which the said defendant has received or made, or which have arisen or accrued to him by the manufacture, use or sale of Doors for Digesters, in violation of claim 3 of said letters patent, and that the complainant do recover the damages resulting from said infringement.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said complainant do recover of the defendant his costs and charges and disbursements in this suit to be taxed in due course.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that this cause be referred to Hon. H. M. Wright, Master in Chancery, of this court, to ascertain and take, and state, and report to the Court an account of the number of Doors for Digesters embodying said invention and improvement as described and secured in claim 3 of said letters patent made, used or sold by said defendant, and also the gains, profits and advantages which the said defendant has received or which have arisen or accrued to him from infringing the said exclusive rights of the said complainant by the manufacture, use or sale of the said improvement in



Doors for Digesters described and secured by claim 3 of said letters patent and the damages which the complainant [2] has suffered by said infringement.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the complainant on such accounting have the right to cause the examination of the defendant *ore tenus* or otherwise, and also the production of the books, vouchers and documents of said defendant, and that the defendant attend for such purpose, before said master, from time to time as said master shall direct.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that a perpetual injunction be issued in this suit against the said defendant restraining him, his agents, clerks, servants, and all claiming or holding under or through him, for making, using or selling, or in any way disposing of Doors for Digesters embracing the invention or improvement described in claim 3 of said letters patent pursuant to the prayer of the said bill of complaint.

WM. C. VAN FLEET,

Judge.

Receipt of copy of the within decree admitted this third day of July, A. D. 1914.

MILLER & WHITE,

For L. A. PEDERSEN.

[Endorsed]: Filed and entered July 13, 1914.  
Walter B. Maling, Clerk. [3]

*In the District Court of the United States in and for  
the Northern District of California, Second  
Division.*

No. 15,327—IN EQUITY.

PATRICK F. DUNDON,

Complainant,

vs.

L. A. PEDERSEN,

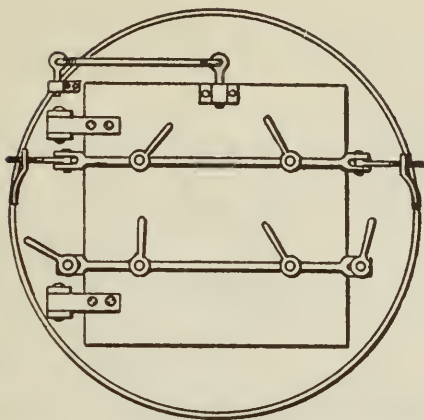
Defendant.

**Agreed Statement of Case.**

It is hereby STIPULATED and AGREED by and between the parties to the above-entitled suit that the appeal therein from the interlocutory decree may be heard upon the following statement of the facts and the exhibits referred to therein, and said statement of facts is hereby agreed to be correct.

The complainant, at all times, has been the sole and exclusive owner of United States letters patent No. 653,503, issued to him on July 10, 1900, for "Door for Digesters," the same being the letters patent sued on herein.

Within one year prior to the commencement of this suit, the defendant made and used without the license of complainant, a door for digesters, of which the following is a correct drawing: [4]



Prior to the commencement of this suit, complainant notified defendant said structure infringed the letters patent in suit.

The third claim of said letters patent in suit was the only claim relied on by the complainant.

The defendant contended that the limitations contained in said third claim should not be ignored and that said limitations differentiated the defendant's said structure from that covered by said third claim.

The above-entitled court, notwithstanding said limitations, adjudged the defendant's said structure to embody the combination of elements covered by said third claim.

The following letters patent were offered in evidence and same are made a part hereof, for use upon the determination of said appeal, to wit:

United States letters patent No. 653,503, issued on July 10, 1900, to Patrick F. Dundon, for "Door Digesters."

United States letters patent No. 418,867, issued on January 7, 1890, to Patrick F. Dundon for "Discharge Door for Steam Digesters and Retorts."

United States letters patent No. 439,125, issued on October 28, 1890, to R. S. Dixon, for "Vacuum Pressing Apparatus."

United States letters patent No. 375,903, issued on January 3, 1888, to Peter Unfried for "Gate."

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,  
Solicitor for Complainant.  
MILLER & WHITE,  
Solicitors for Defendant.

The foregoing statement of the case is hereby approved.

WM. C. VAN FLEET,  
Judge.

[Endorsed]: Filed Jul. 15, 1914. W. B. Maling,  
Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk. [5]

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*In the District Court of the United States in and for  
the Northern District of California, Second  
Division.*

No. 15,327—IN EQUITY.

PATRICK F. DUNDON,  
Complainant,  
vs.

L. A. PEDERSEN,  
Defendant.

**Petition for Order Allowing Appeal.**

The defendant above named, L. A. Pedersen, feeling himself aggrieved by the interlocutory decree and order made and entered in the above-entitled case on the 13th day of July, 1914, wherein and whereby it is

Ordered and Decreed that the said defendant be enjoined and restrained from infringing claim 3 of United States letters patent No. 653,503, issued on July 10, 1900, to Patrick F. Dundon, for Door Digesters, sued on in said case and referred to in the Bill of Complaint therein;

Comes now, by his solicitors, Messrs. Miller & White, and prays this Court for an order allowing the said defendant to prosecute an appeal from the said interlocutory order and decree, to the Honorable United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, under and according to the laws of the United States in that behalf made and provided; and also that an order be made fixing the amount of security which defendant shall give and furnish upon such appeal.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

JOHN H. MILLER, and  
WM. K. WHITE,  
MILLER & WHITE,

Solicitors and Counsel for Defendant. [6]

Due, legal and timely service of the foregoing petition for an order allowing appeal is hereby admitted, and a receipt of a copy of the foregoing instrument is hereby acknowledged on this 14th day of July, 1914.

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,  
Solicitor for Complainant.

[Endorsed]: Filed Jul. 15, 1914. W. B. Maling, Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk. [7]

*In the District Court of the United States in and for  
the Northern District of California, Second  
Division.*

No. 15,327—IN EQUITY.

PATRICK F. DUNDON,

Complainant,

vs.

L. A. PEDERSEN,

Defendant.

**Assignment of Errors.**

Comes now defendant above named and specifies and assigns the following errors upon which he will rely upon his appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, from the interlocutory order and decree made and entered by this Honorable Court on the 13th day of July, 1914, granting an injunction against said defendant:

1. The District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, Second Division, erred in granting the injunction against the defendant contained in the said decree herein entered.

2. The said District Court erred in granting any relief whatever against the defendant.

3. The said District Court erred in finding and adjudging that the defendant had infringed the third claim of United States letters patent No. 653,503 and herein sued on.

4. The said District Court erred in adjudging that said third claim of said letters patent, was good or valid in law. [8]



5. The said District Court erred in awarding and adjudging that the limitations expressed in said claim three should be ignored.

6. Said District Court erred in not holding and adjudging that the complainant was estopped by his statements in the specification of said letters patent, and by the limitations contained in the third claim of said letters patent, from claiming, maintaining, or contending that a retort door made like defendant's and in which the pressure bars did not operate as hinges, embodied the combination of elements of said claim three in said letters patent.

7. Said District Court erred in not dismissing the complainant's bill of complaint herein, and awarding costs to the defendant.

8. Said District Court erred in adjudging that complainant recover from defendant, both the profits and advantages which the said defendant received or made, or which arose or accrued to him, by the manufacture, use or sale of doors, in violation of claim three of said letters patent, and the damage suffered by complainant by reason of said infringement.

In order that the foregoing assignment of errors may appear of record, the defendant presents the same to the Court and prays that such disposition may be made thereof, as is in accordance with the law of the United States:

WHEREFORE, L. A. Pedersen, defendant herein, prays:

That said interlocutory decree be reversed; and

That said District Court of the United States in and for the Northern District of California, Second

Division, be directed to enter a decree dismissing the Bill of Complaint herein, and [9] awarding costs to the defendant; all of which defendant respectfully submits.

JOHN H. MILLER and  
WM. K. WHITE,  
MILLER & WHITE,  
Solicitors and Counsel for Defendant.

Due, legal and timely service of the foregoing assignment of errors is hereby admitted and the receipt of a copy thereof is hereby acknowledged this 14th day of July, 1914.

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,  
Solicitor for Plaintiff.

[Endorsed]: Filed Jul. 15, 1914. W. B. Maling,  
Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk. [10]

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**[Order Allowing Appeal and Fixing Amount of  
Bond.]**

*In the District Court of the United States in and for  
the Northern District of California, Second  
Division.*

No. 15,327—IN EQUITY.

PATRICK F. DUNDON,

Complainant,

vs.

L. A. PEDERSEN,

Defendant.

ORDER ALLOWING APPEAL IN THE  
ABOVE-ENTITLED CASE.



The defendant having filed his petition for an order allowing an appeal, together with an assignment of errors:

NOW, upon motion of William K. White, Esq., solicitor for defendant;

It is ORDERED that the said appeal be and is hereby allowed to said defendant, to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, from the interlocutory order and decree made and entered on the 13th day of July, 1914, and that the amount of said defendant's bond on said appeal be, and is hereby fixed at the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00).

It is further ORDERED, that upon the filing of said security, a certified transcript of the record and proceedings herein, be forthwith transmitted to said United States Circuit Court of Appeals, for the Ninth Circuit, in accordance with the rules in equity of the Supreme Court of the United States and statutes made and provided.

WM. C. VAN FLEET,  
Judge.

Dated July 15th, 1914.

[Endorsed]: Filed Jul. 15, 1914. W. B. Maling,  
Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk. [11]

*In the District Court of the United States, in and for  
the Northern District of California, Second  
Division.*

No. 15,327—IN EQUITY.

PATRICK F. DUNDON,

Complainant,

vs.

L. A. PEDERSEN,

Defendant.

**Bond on Appeal.**

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:  
That Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and duly licensed to transact a suretyship business in the State of California, is HELD and firmly BOUND unto Patrick F. Dundon, plaintiff in the entitled suit, in the penal sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) to be paid to the said Patrick F. Dundon, his heirs, executors or assigns, for which payment, well and truly to be made, the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, binds itself, its successors and assigns, firmly by these PRESENTS.

The condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that

WHEREAS, the said L. A. Pedersen, defendant in the above-entitled suit, is about to take an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, to reverse the order and decree made and entered on the 13th day of July, 1914, by the District Court of the United States for the Northern

District of California, Second Division, in the above-entitled suit, by which the said defendant was enjoined and restrained from infringing claim three of United States letters patent No. 653,503, [12] issued to Patrick F. Dundon, on July 10, 1900, for Door Digesters;

NOW, THEREFORE, the condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that if said L. A. Pedersen shall prosecute his said appeal to effect, and shall answer for all costs which may be adjudged against him if he fail to make good the said appeal, then this obligation shall be void; otherwise the same shall remain in full force and effect.

Dated at San Francisco, Calif., July 15, 1914.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

By JAMES W. MOYLES, [Seal]

Its Attorney in Fact.

And S. W. PALMER,

Its Attorney in Fact.

Approved this 15th day of July, 1914.

WM. C. VAN FLEET.

[Endorsed]: Filed Jul. 15, 1914. W. B. Maling,  
Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk. [13]

*In the District Court of the United States, in and for  
the Northern District of California, Second  
Division.*

No. 15,327—IN EQUITY.

PATRICK F. DUNDON,

Complainant,

vs.

L. A. PEDERSEN,

Defendant.

**Order for Withdrawal of Exhibits.**

Good cause appearing *thereof*, it is hereby

ORDERED that the following named exhibits on file herein may be withdrawn from the files herein, for the purpose of being transmitted by the Clerk of this court, to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, as part of the transcript of record on appeal herein; the same to be returned to said Clerk of this court on the final determination of said appeal, to wit:

U. S. Letters patent No. 653,503, issued on July 10, 1900, to Patrick F. Dundon.

U. S. letters patent No. 418,867, issued on January 7, 1890, to Patrick F. Dundon for "Discharge Door for Steam Digesters and Retorts."

U. S. letters patent No. 439,129, issued on October 28, 1890, to R. S. Dixon for "Vacuum Pressing Apparatus."

U. S. letters patent No. 375,903, issued on January 3, 1888, to Peter Unfried for "Gate."

WM. C. VAN FLEET,  
Judge.

[Endorsed]: Filed Jul. 15, 1914. W. B. Maling,  
Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk. [14]

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*In the District Court of the United States, in and for  
the Northern District of California, Second  
Division.*

No. 15,327—IN EQUITY.

PATRICK F. DUNDON,

Complainant,

vs.

L. A. PEDERSEN,

Defendant.

**Praeceptum for Transcript of Record.**

To W. B. Maling, Esq., Clerk of the Above-entitled  
Court:

You will please prepare and embody in the transcript of record on appeal herein from the interlocutory decree the following papers, to wit:

1. Interlocutory Decree.
2. Agreed Statement of Case.
3. Patent Exhibits referred to in said Statement of Case.
4. Petition for Order Allowing Appeal.
5. Assignment of Errors.
- 5½. Order Allowing Appeal.
6. Bond on Appeal.
7. Order for Withdrawal of Exhibits.
8. Citation on Appeal.

MILLER & WHITE,  
Solicitors for Defendant.

Due service and receipt of copy of the foregoing praecipe is hereby admitted, this 15th day of July, 1914.

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,  
Solicitor for Complainant.

[Endorsed]: Filed Jul. 15, 1914. W. B. Maling,  
Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk. [15]

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*In the District Court of the United States, in and for  
the Northern District of California, Second  
Division.*

No. 15,327—IN EQUITY.

PATRICK F. DUNDON,

Plaintiff,

vs.

A. L. PEDERSEN,

Defendant.

**Clerk's Certificate to Record on Appeal.**

I, Walter B. Maling, Clerk of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Northern District of California, do hereby certify the foregoing fifteen (15) pages, numbered from 1 to 15 inclusive, to be full, true and correct copies of the Interlocutory Decree; Agreed Statement of Case; Petition for Order Allowing Appeal; Assignment of Errors; Order Allowing Appeal; Bond on Appeal; Order for Withdrawal of Exhibits; and Praecipe for Transcript of Record, as the same remain on file and of record in the above-entitled cause, and that the same constitute



the record on appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, for the Ninth Circuit.

I further certify that the cost of the foregoing transcript of record is \$8.80; that said amount was paid by Messrs. Miller & White, attorneys for defendant; and that the original Citation issued in said cause is hereto annexed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said District Court, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1914.

[Seal]                      WALTER B. MALING,  
Clerk of the United States District Court, Northern  
District of California.    [16]

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**[Citation on Appeal (Original)].**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ss.

The President of the United States, to PATRICK F.  
DUNDON, Greeting:

You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, to be holden at the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, on the 14th day of August, 1914, being within thirty days from the date hereof, pursuant to an Order Allowing Appeal, filed in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of California wherein L. A. PEDERSEN is appellant and you are appellee, to show cause, if any there be, why the Interlocutory Decree rendered against the said appellant, as in the said Order Allowing Appeal mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy jus-

tice should not be done to the parties in that behalf.

WITNESS, the Honorable WILLIAM C. VAN FLEET, United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, this 15th day of July, A. D. 1914.

WM. C. VAN FLEET,  
United States District Judge.

Service of within Citation by copy admitted this 16th day of July, A. D. 1914.

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,  
Attorney for Plaintiff-Appellee.

[Endorsed]: No. 15,327. In the District Court of the United States for the Ninth Circuit, Northern District of California. L. A. Pedersen, Appellant, vs. Patrick F. Dundon, Appellee. Citation. Filed July 16th, 1914. Walter B. Maling, Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk. [17]

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[Endorsed]: No. 2462. United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. L. A. Pedersen, Appellant, vs. Patrick F. Dundon, Appellee. Transcript of Record. Upon Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Second Division.

Received and filed August 12, 1914.

F. D. MONCKTON,  
Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals  
for the Ninth Circuit.

By Meredith Sawyer,  
Deputy Clerk.



[Complainant's Exhibit "A."]

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. 653,503.

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come :

WHEREAS, Patrick F. Dundon, of San Francisco, California, has presented to the Commissioner of Patents a petition praying for the grant of Letters Patent for an alleged new and useful improvement in Doors for Digesters, a description of which invention is contained in the Specification of which a copy is hereunto annexed and made a part hereof, and has complied with the various requirements of Law in such cases made and provided, and

WHEREAS, upon due examination made the said Claimant is adjudged to be justly entitled to a Patent under the Law.

Now therefore these Letters Patent are to grant unto the said Patrick F. Dundon, his heirs or assigns for the term of Seventeen years from the tenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred, the exclusive right to make, use and vend the said invention throughout the United States and the Territories thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Patent Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, this Tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

[Seal]

F. L. CAMPBELL,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Countersigned.

C. H. DUELL,

Commissioner of Patents.

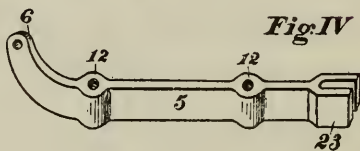
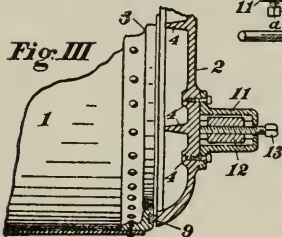
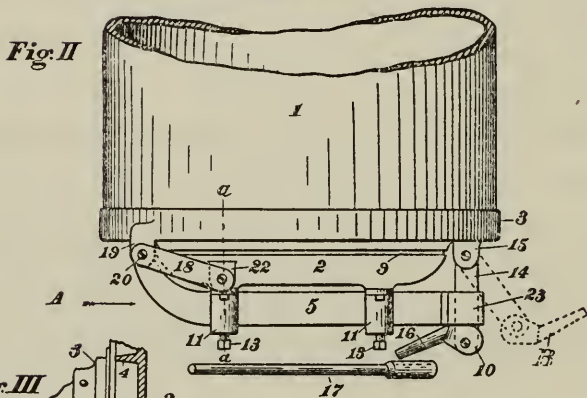
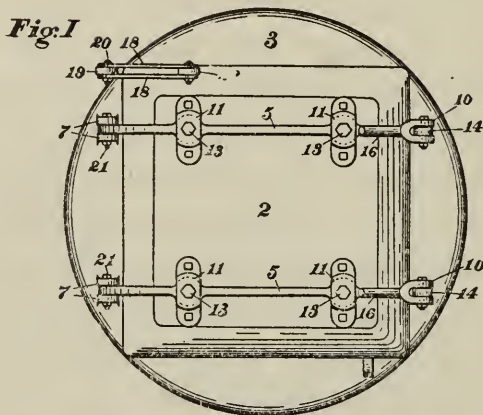
No. 653,503.

Patented July 10, 1900.

P. F. DUNDON.  
DOOR FOR DIGESTERS.

(Application filed Mar. 20, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES.

P. W. J. Lander,  
A. Bonchard

INVENTOR

P. F. Dundon  
BY  
Richardson & Co.  
ATTORNEYS

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK F. DUNDON, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## DOOR FOR DIGESTERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 653,503, dated July 10, 1900.

Application filed March 30, 1900. Serial No. 10,836. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PATRICK F. DUNDON, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, county of San Francisco, and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hermetically-Sealing Doors; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to doors for hermetically sealing retorts, digesters, or other vessels that sustain internal pressure, and to certain improvements in devices for hinging, closing, and securely sealing such doors, being an improvement on an invention described in Letters Patent No. 418,867, granted to me on the 7th day of January, 1890, for an improved discharge-door for steam digesters and retorts.

My present improvements consist in two or more bars that span the doors, bearing usually at four points thereon, so selected as to equalize the pressure around the sealed joints and utilize the full strength of the door itself in resisting the compressing strain; also, consists in the manner of hinging the doors by means of the bearing-bars and a compensating link pivoted coincident therewith, and in other structural devices that will be particularly pointed out and explained by the aid of the drawings herewith and forming a part of this specification.

The main objects of my invention are celerity of action in opening and closing such doors, security against leaks, and to utilize the bearing-bars as hinges on which the door may swing and thus dispense with independent pivoting devices, avoiding the cost and complication of the latter.

Referring to the drawings, Figure I is a front elevation of one of my improved sealing-doors and the frame on which it is mounted. Fig. II is a top view of the same door and part of a cylinder or retort to be closed by the door. Fig. III is a section on the line *a a* in Fig. II looking in the direction indicated by the arrow at *A* in Fig. II. Fig. IV is a view in perspective of one of the pressing-bars, also forming a hinge for the door.

In sealing-doors of the class here illus-

trated, especially for retorts that are frequently opened and closed, as in treating food, it is an object to quickly open and close the doors, also to produce a close joint without the use of numerous independent clamping-screws. This is accomplished by the devices shown in the drawings, wherein—

1 is a vessel or retort to be closed or sealed, 2 the door, and 3 the door-frame.

The vessel 1 can be of any form and for any purpose requiring a sealing-door made of plates and riveted to the door-frame 3, as shown in Fig. III, or cast integrally therewith, as circumstances may require. The door 2 is of a curved or dished form to give it strength and reinforced by ribs 4 on the inside, as shown in Fig. III. The pressure-bars 5 are of a deep section, curved at the ends 6 to fit between the lugs 7 on the door-frame 3, forming hinges by which the door is supported and on which it swings when opened or closed. The door 2 closes on an elastic gasket 9, that can be inserted in a groove in either the door 2 or the frame 3 in the usual manner and is pressed inward by the bars 5 and cams 10, as shown in Fig. II. The bars 5 are adjustably attached to the door 2 by means of the housings 11, which fit loosely over the reinforced bosses 12, through which pass the compression-screws 13, that bear upon the door, as seen in Fig. III. The cams 10 are supported on the links 14, that are held by lugs 15, cast on the head 3, and when out of use are swung out of the way, as indicated by dotted lines at *B* in Fig. II. These cams are provided with short handles that serve except for the opening and final closing force, when a socket-lever 17 is applied.

The housings 11, as will be seen, permit some play of the bars 5, and the door 2 is not held rigidly thereby. To prevent lost or undesirable motion of this kind, I provide the radius-links 18, attached to the lug 19 on the door-frame and lug 22 on the door, the fixed pivot 20 being coaxial with the pivots 21 of the bars 5. The cams 10 are made with more or less eccentricity, as the amount of pressure required, and when set for closing, as in Fig. II, the extreme of the eccentric passes the point of impingement, so the cam is locked or held against accidental release. In this

manner it will be seen that the tendency of the door 2 to turn in its flat plane about the pivots 21 is resisted by the links 18, thus producing the effect of closely-fitting hinges and a true and steady movement of the door in opening and closing.

In operating, the door 2 is closed, the links supporting the cam 10 are swung into place between the jaws 7 on the bars 5, and the cams are then turned to the position shown in Fig. II, so their flattened faces will bear against the bars 5. The screws 13 are then screwed down on the door 2, pressing it on its seat until there is no leak, and pressure is evenly distributed over the door. To open the door, the socket-bar 17 is applied, the cam 10 turned until loosened, the bar 17 is removed, and the cam 10 swung out of the way, as indicated at B in Fig. II. The door 2 is then free to swing open. On again closing, the pressure exerted by the screws 13 will be the same as before; but if there is any leak or want of pressure these screws can be severally adjusted to produce any desired strain upon the door generally or upon any corner thereof.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a hermetically-closing door, a pressure-bar 5, curved at one end and slotted at the other, the curved end connected to the frame on which the door closes by a hinged connection, in combination with a link and cam pivoted to the frame and coöperating

with said bar at the slotted end, and compression-screws 13, substantially as specified. 35

2. In a hermetically-closing door, the pressing-bars 5 pivoted to the door-frame and forming supporting-hinges for the door, the adjusting-screws 13 bearing upon the door and distributing the pressure thereon at four or more points, and the housings 11 to connect the door and the pressing-bars, combined and operating substantially as specified. 40

3. In a hermetically-closing door, pressing-bars to force the door upon its seat, bearing at four or more points thereon, forming also hinges for the door, and in combination therewith the radius-links 18 pivoted in the same axial line as the pressing-bars and holding the door in adjustment thereon, substantially as specified. 45

4. In a hermetically-closing door, the pressing-bars 5, provided with the adjusting-screws 13 to bear at four or more points on the door, forming also supporting-hinges for the same, the housings 11, links 18, and cams to force the pressure-bars against the door; combined and operating in the manner substantially as specified. 50

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 60

PATRICK F. DUNDON.

Witnesses:

P. W. J. LANDER,  
ALFRED A. ENQUIST.

[Endorsed]: No. 15,327. In U. S. Circuit Court, Northern District of California. P. F. Dundon vs. L. A. Pedersen. Complots. Exhibit "A." H. M. Wright, Examiner.

Filed Feb. 20, 1913. W. B. Maling Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk.

No. 2462. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Complainant's Exhibit "A." Received Aug. 12, 1914. F. D. Monckton, Clerk.

**[Defendant's Exhibit No. 3.]**

[Endorsed]: No. 15,327. In U. S. District Court, Northern District of California, 2d Div. P. F. Dundon vs. L. A. Pedersen. Defts. Exhibit 3. H. M. Wright, Examiner.

Filed Feb. 20, 1913. W. B. Maling, Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk.

No. 2462. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Defendant's Exhibit 3. Received Aug. 12, 1914. F. D. Monckton, Clerk.



(No Model.)

P F DUNDON.

DISCHARGE DOOR FOR STEAM DIGESTERS AND RETORTS.

No. 418,867.

Patented Jan. 7, 1890.

FIG. 1.

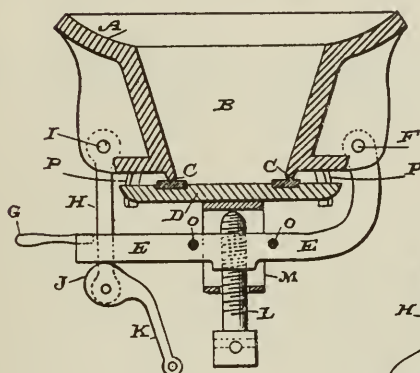


FIG. 3.

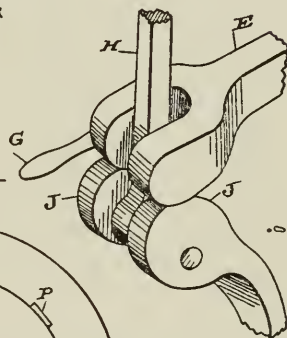
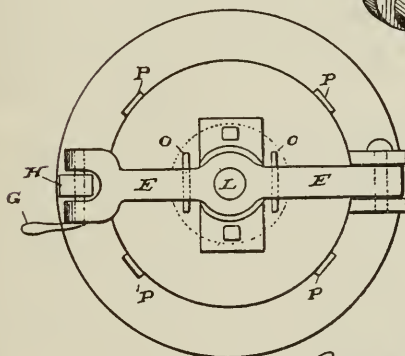


FIG. 2.



Witnesses,  
Geo. H. Strong  
J. H. House

Inventor,  
Patrick A. Dundon  
By Dewey & Co atty

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK FRANCIS DUNDON, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## DISCHARGE-DOOR FOR STEAM DIGESTERS AND RETORTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,867, dated January 7, 1890.

Application filed August 21, 1889. Serial No. 321,509. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PATRICK FRANCIS DUNDON, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Discharge-Doors for Steam Digesters and Retorts; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a drop bottom or door for discharging the contents of digesters or steam-tanks which are used for rendering lard, tallow, and other like matters.

It consists of a door or bottom suitably fixed to the bottom of the digester, a lever-arm, and a supplemental eccentric-lever for locking the same and the door when closed, and a screw which acts against the door to produce any desired compression upon it after the lever is locked in place, together with certain details of construction.

Referring to the accompanying drawings for a more complete explanation of my invention, Figure 1 is a view showing a section of the bottom of the tank or digester with the drop bottom or door, the lever, eccentric, and screw by which it is held in place. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a part of the lever, link, and eccentric.

The tank or digester may be made in any suitable or desirable shape to suit the work to be done, the bottom being preferably slightly depressed or concave, as shown at A, and terminating in a conical discharge-opening B. Around the bottom of this opening is a suitably-shaped projecting bead C, against which the door or bottom D is fitted to close. A groove or channel is cut in this bottom corresponding with the projecting bead C, and within this is fitted a gasket of lead or other suitable soft material, which may be melted in, and the upper surface afterward faced off so as to make a joint with the projecting bead when the door is closed against it.

E is a curved arm or bar, hinged at one side to the bottom of the digester, as shown at F, and curving from this point downward below the door D and extending straight across beneath said door, being provided at its outer end with a suitable handle G, by which to move it.

H is a link hinged to the opposite side of

the digester, as shown at I, and having its lower end adapted to receive an eccentric J, which is pivoted to the link, or, if preferred, between the two straps II, which may be used in place of the single one. The eccentric J has an arm or extension K, which serves as a lever by which to turn it. The link II, swinging on its pivot I, is swung beneath the lever-arm E after the latter has been brought up into position beneath the door D. Through the center of the arm E extends a screw L, the point of which is adapted to press against the central portion of the door D, and this screw holds the door in place when the arm E has been brought up to the proper position, so that the link II is swung beneath it. The arm K of the eccentric J is turned so as to present the lowest portion of the eccentric beneath the arm E, and after the link II is in place the lever K is turned so as to cause the eccentric to act upon the arm E and force it upward, so that acting upon the bottom D it will force the latter into close contact with the bottom of the tank or digester. This bottom may be forced as tightly against the bead C as may be desired by turning the screw L after the bar E has been locked in place by the eccentric J, thus providing a simple and rapid means for closing and locking the bottom of the digester.

When the work has been completed within the digester and it is necessary to discharge it, this is effected without loosening the screw L or any necessity of going beneath the digester by simply drawing the lever-arm K backward, so that the eccentric will be turned and release the bar E, the eccentric being slipped away so as to allow the bar E and the drop-bottom D to fall away, thus allowing the contents of the digester to be discharged.

The door D is secured to the bar E by means of a bracket M, which is bolted to the door and extends down around the bar E, as shown, the screw L passing through an opening in the bracket and through the bar E, as above described, so that the whole may drop and may be lifted together without being separated from each other. Pins O prevent the bracket and door from moving out of place, and guides P, projecting down from the bottom flange, keep the door in the proper position when being closed.



Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 1. The digester or tank having the conical or tapering discharge with the projecting bead, in combination with the door and gasket fitting against the said bead, a lever-arm hinged to one side of the digester, extending across and beneath the door, and having a screw passing through its center so as to bear against the door, the swinging link, and the locking-eccentric, substantially as described.

2. A digester or tank having a conical discharge and projecting bead, and the door having a gasket and adapted to fit against said bead so as to form a tight joint, in combination with an arm or lever hinged to one side of the digester, extending across beneath

it, a screw passing through an arm so as to bear against the center of the door, and a yoke or bracket whereby the door is loosely connected with the arm, a swinging link attached to the opposite side of the digester, and an eccentric journaled in said link and adapted to swing beneath the front end of the lever-arm, said eccentric having an arm or extension whereby it may be turned so as to lock or release the lever-arm and the door when closed, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

PATRICK FRANCIS DUNDON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. D. WHEAT,

S. H. NOURSE.

**[Defendant's Exhibit No. 4.]**

[Endorsed]: No. 15,327. In U. S. District Court, Northern District of California, 2d Div. P. F. Dundon vs. L. A. Pedersen. Defts. Exhibit 4. H. M. Wright, Examiner.

Filed Feb. 20, 1913. W. B. Maling, Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk.

No. 2462. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Defendant's Exhibit 4. Received Aug. 12, 1914. F. D. Monckton, Clerk.

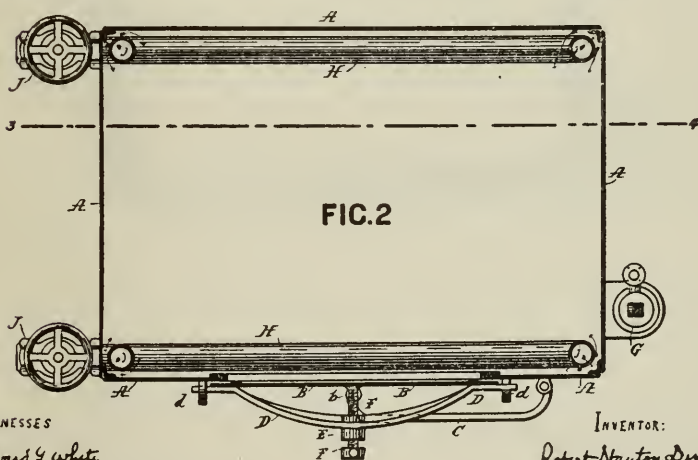
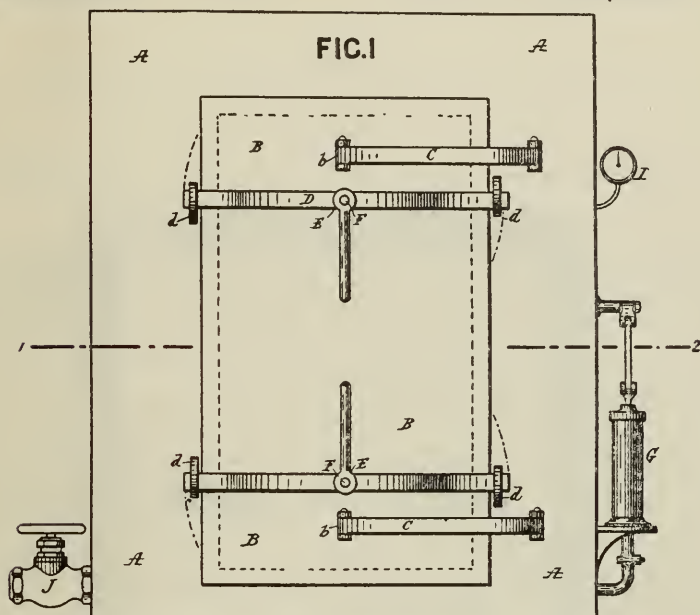
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R S. DIXON  
VACUUM PRESERVING APPARATUS.

No. 439,125.

Patented Oct. 28, 1890.



WITNESSES

Howard & White  
Holebrook

INVENTOR:

Robert Stanton Dixon  
By *Richardson*  
Attorneys

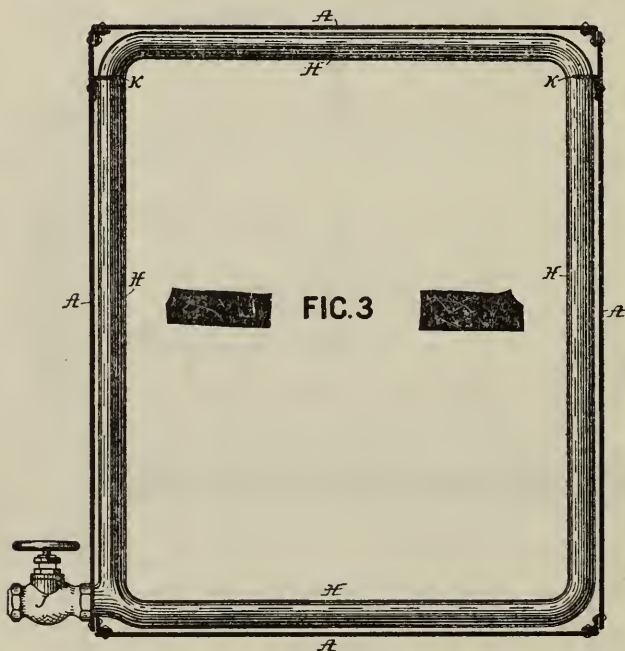
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

R. S. DIXON,  
VACUUM PRESERVING APPARATUS.

No. 439,125.

Patented Oct. 28, 1890.



WITNESSES:

*Howard L. White*  
*H. Pedersen*

INVENTOR:

*Robert Stratton Dixon*

By

ATTORNEYS

*Richardson & Co.*

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT S. DIXON, OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

## VACUUM PRESERVING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 439,125, dated October 28, 1890.

Application filed September 16, 1889. Serial No. 324,095. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT STANTON DIXON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Australia, have invented certain Improvements in Vacuum Preserving Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

In any convenient position and as an attachment to the air-chamber is placed an air-pump of suitable dimensions and form. Within the air-chamber and installed, preferably, in corners and angles are one or more perforated air-tubes, the perforations of which are directed toward the adjacent angles or sides of the chamber, for reasons to be hereinafter explained. These perforated air-tubes communicate with the outer atmosphere by means of high-pressure induction cocks or valves.

The air-chamber may be constructed of any capacity, varying from two cubic feet for the use of private families to five hundred cubic feet for wholesale dealers. It is considered advisable not to construct the chamber of a greater capacity than five hundred cubic feet; but were suitable exhausting appliances available there is no reason why the capacity of the chamber should not be increased.

In chambers of the dimensions of an ordinary meat-safe angle-irons (the webs of which are turned inward) are riveted to the sides of the air-chamber, so as to form supports for shelves or trays that will carry the perishable contents of the chamber. If, on the other hand, the dimensions of the chamber are such that the chamber shall be capable of containing carcasses, then the angle-irons should be riveted to the sides of the chamber, but near the roof or ceiling, so as to afford supports for the cross-beams upon which the carcasses are hung. On the chamber being filled with the articles to be preserved the door is closed and screwed up or otherwise fixed until it forms a hermetically-closed joint. The air-pump is then worked by the attendant until vacuum-gage (that is fixed outside the wall of the chamber) indicates that the required vacuum is obtained. When it is desired to draw the contents of the safe, one or more of the induction-valves are slightly opened.

The outer air will then rush with force into the internal perforated air-tubes and be projected toward the angles or sides of the chamber, where the force of the current of air will be broken and the air distributed more evenly throughout the chamber. 55

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the chamber, showing the arrangement of the door-fastenings, hinges, air-pump, vacuum-gage, and induction-valves. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on the line 1 2 of Fig. 1, while Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line 3 4 of Fig. 2.

A A are the outer walls of the air-chamber. 65

B is the door, which is swung in the center at *b* on doubly-articulated hinges C. This arrangement of hinge is devised for the purpose of enabling the door B to be closed square on its seat. The door, the seat, or both should be packed or lined in any convenient and efficient manner, so as to render the joint thus formed perfectly air-tight. The door is screwed up tight on its seat, preferably by means of one or more curved bars or bows D, the ends of which take under lugs *d d*, secured to the front wall of the chamber outside the door-seat. (See Figs. 1 and 2.) At the center of the curved bar or bow D is a tapped boss E, through which passes a tightening-screw F, the point of which bears against the center of the door. As the screw F is screwed down the bow E is forced outward, pressing against the lugs *d*, while the door B is forced inward tight against its seat. 85

The air-pump G is shown in the drawings, Figs. 1 and 2, at the right-hand side of the air-chamber, and may be of any construction found to be the best adapted for the purpose. The high-pressure induction valves or cocks J may be seen in the drawings placed on the opposite side of the chamber to the air-pump.

In Figs. 2 and 3 may be seen the arrangement of internal perforated air-tubes H, which are intended to distribute the air that is admitted to the interior of the chamber through the induction valves or cocks J. The perforations *j* are turned outward toward the walls or angles of the chamber, against which the air-tubes may be placed, thus causing the strength of the current of air as it rushes from the tubes into the chamber to be broken 100

against the sides and angles of the chamber and be thus more evenly distributed throughout.

5 I is the vacuum-gage that may be placed in a convenient position near the air-pump G. (See Fig. 1.)

10 In Fig. 3 may be seen the angle-irons K, riveted to the walls of the chamber for the purpose of supporting the cross-beams upon which the carcasses are hung.

In very large chambers, where the atmospheric pressure would be very great, the walls of the chamber may be strengthened either internally or externally by stays.

15 Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

The combination, with an air-tight chamber having a hermetically-closed door, of a system of perforated internal air-tubes, the perforations of which are turned toward the angles or sides of the chamber, the said internal air-tubes being in communication with the outer atmosphere by means of high-pressure cocks or valves, as specified, as illustrated in the drawings, and for the purposes herein set forth.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT S. DIXON.

Witnesses:

MANFIELD NEWTON,  
*Civil Engineer.*  
G. W. GRIFFIN,  
*U. S. Consul.*

**[Exhibit Patent Drawings and Specification of  
Patent No. 375,903.]**

[Endorsed]: No. 2462. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Exhibit Patent Drawings and Specification of Patent No. 375,903, Jan. 3, 1888. Peter Unfried. Received Aug. 12, 1914. F. D. Monckton, Clerk.



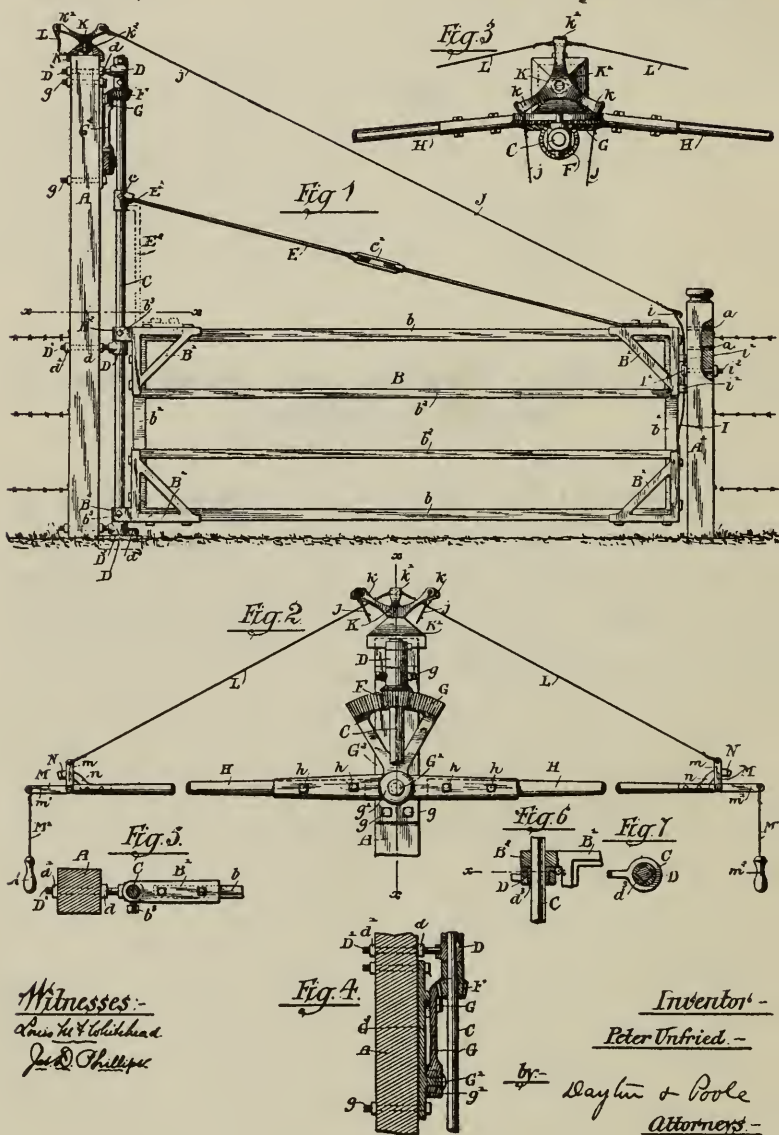
(No Model.)

P. UNFRIED.

GATE.

No. 375,903.

Patented Jan. 3, 1888.





## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER UNFRIED, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 375,903, dated January 3, 1888.

Application filed January 24, 1887. Serial No. 925,211. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PETER UNFRIED, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful  
 5 Improvements in Gates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a  
 10 part of this specification.

This invention relates to a novel actuating device for farm and other gates; and it consists in the matters hereinafter described, and pointed out in the appended claim.

15 In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a side view of a gate embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail elevation of the main parts of the actuating devices upon the gate-post. Fig. 3 is a detail  
 20 plan view of the parts of the gate actuating devices shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail section taken upon line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detail plan view taken upon line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a view illustrating a modified  
 25 form of the bar supporting the gate and devices for pivotally sustaining said bar. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section taken upon line *xx* of Fig. 6.

As shown in the said drawings, A A' are the  
 30 gate-posts, and B the gate. For the general purposes of my invention the said gate may be made in any desired or preferred manner; but as herein shown it consists of longitudinal top and bottom rails *b b*, vertical end rails,  
 35 *b' b'*, connected at the corners of the gate by iron corner-pieces B', and intermediate rails, *b' b'*. The gate-post A, to which the gate is hinged, is made considerably higher than the post A' at the free edge of the gate, and at the  
 40 side of said post A adjacent to the gate is pivotally supported a vertical shaft, C, to which the gate is rigidly attached, and which turns in its bearings upon the post as the gate is swung. Pivotal connection between the  
 45 said shaft C and the post is desirably formed by means of bearings D, consisting, as shown, of metal blocks vertically apertured to afford bearings for the shaft, and provided with horizontal threaded stems D', which pass through  
 50 suitable horizontal apertures in the post, the

bearings being held in place by means of nuts *d d'*, placed upon said threaded shanks D' at opposite sides of the post. By moving the nuts *d d'* upon said shanks the bearings D D' may obviously be moved horizontally toward  
 55 and from the post, thereby enabling the adjustment of the bearings into alignment with the shaft to be easily accomplished, while at the same time affording a cheap and simple means of attaching the bearings to the post.  
 60 The lower bearing D, or that adjacent to the ground, is preferably made in the form of a stop to hold the shaft C from vertical movement, and said bearing is preferably provided with a horizontal flange or projection, *d'*, forming a broad surface adapted to rest upon a  
 65 block or stone, D', which may be desirably placed beneath it to take part of the strain from the shanks D' of the bearings and from the post.

The gate is attached to the shaft C by means of lugs or projections B', rigidly attached to the gate and apertured for the passage of the said shaft. In the particular construction  
 70 herein illustrated the said lugs or projections B' are cast upon the metal corner-pieces B' of the gate, and, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 5, set-screws *b'* are inserted through said lugs or projections B', for the purpose of holding  
 75 the shaft from turning in the said lugs or projections.

E is an inclined tie-rod attached to the gate at or near the free end of the latter and connected with the shaft C at a point considerably above the top of the gate. The means  
 85 for attaching the tie-rod to the shaft herein shown consists of a sleeve, E', surrounding the shaft and provided with a set-screw, *e*, whereby the sleeve may be firmly clamped upon the said shaft. The said tie-rod E obviously serves  
 90 to hold the free end of the gate from sinking or sagging, and may, if desired, be provided with a turn-buckle, *e'*, or other means whereby its length may be adjusted.

At or near the upper end of the shaft C is  
 95 affixed a toothed pinion, F, which intermeshes with the gear-segment G, which is pivoted upon a stud, G', secured to the post A below the pinion, said segment having attached to it, at or near its pivotal point, horizontally-  
 100

arranged arms or levers *II H*, to the outer ends of which power may be applied for actuating the gear-segment *G*, and thereby turning the pinion *F* and the shaft *C* for opening and closing the gate. The stud *G'* is preferably formed upon or attached to a plate, *G<sup>2</sup>*, which is bolted to the vertical face of the post by bolts *g g* in the manner shown, and the segment *G* is desirably provided with a hub, *g'*, to which are attached integral metal arms *h h*, secured by bolts or otherwise to the main parts of the levers *II H*, desirably made in the instance illustrated of wood. The said arms *H* will be made of considerable length, and will extend to a point convenient to be reached by a person riding or walking along the roadway leading through the gate, and the devices described will thus afford a simple and convenient means for actuating the gate.

The construction described, wherein the gate is sustained by a shaft, *C*, having bearings on the gate-post in the manner described, is not only advantageous as a means of communicating motion to the gate from the gear segment and pinion, but said shaft also affords an advantageous means of supporting the gate, having, among other advantages, that of enabling the gate to be readily lifted above its normal position and there sustained in case its movement in its usual position is prevented by snow. To accomplish the shifting of the gate vertically it is only necessary to loosen the set-screws *b' b'*, when the projections *B'* can be slid upwardly upon the shaft and the set-screws then tightened to hold the gate in its elevated position. In shifting the gate in this manner the sleeve *E'*, to which the tension rod *E* is attached, will of course be moved upwardly the same distance that the gate is raised. If desired, for convenience of manipulation, the said sleeve *E'* may be rigidly connected to the gate by means of a vertical brace, *E<sup>2</sup>*, (indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1,) so that the said sleeve will always be held at the proper relative distance from the top of the gate.

In Figs. 6 and 7 I have shown a construction of the vertical shaft *C* wherein the latter is made square in cross-sectional form and the lugs or projections *B' B'* upon the gate are of similar shape, so that the gate will be held from turning upon the shaft independently of the employment of set-screws *b' b'* for this purpose. When the shaft is made square, suitable bearings may be afforded for it in the sleeves *D* by means of thimbles *d'*, provided with square apertures to receive the rod and having cylindric exterior surfaces to enter corresponding-shaped bearing-apertures in the said bearings *D*, and flanges *d'* to rest upon the top of said bearings *D*, as clearly illustrated in said Figs. 6 and 7.

It is obviously desirable in a gate adapted for actuation by a device of the character described that means should be provided for disengaging the latch of the gate, so that the latter may be moved from the point at which the gate is opened. I have herein shown auto-

matically-operating latch-actuating devices, which are constructed as follows:

I is the latch, herein shown as consisting of a vertically-arranged bar flexibly connected at its lower end with the free edge of the gate and provided at its upper end with a loop, *i*, to which is attached an actuating cord, chain, or wire, *J*. The said latch *I* is desirably held or guided between two guide-loops, *i' i'*, upon the gate, and is adapted to engage a notched keeper, *I'*, attached to the post *A'*. In connection with a gate adapted for vertical adjustment in the manner above described, the keeper *I'* will preferably be attached to the gate-post by means of a threaded shank or bolt, *i'*, adapted for engagement with either one of a number of apertures, *a a*, in the post. The wire *J* is forked or divided into two branches or strands, *j j*, in its part adjacent to the post *A*, and upon the upper end of said post is mounted a pivoted frame or casting, *K*, having two arms, *k k*, to which the wires *j j* are attached, and a third arm, *k'*, to which are attached two wires, *L L*, extending to points adjacent to the outer end of the levers *H H*. The frame or casting *K* is mounted to rotate about a vertical axis, the bearing, or support for said frame or casting herein shown consisting of a pin, *k'*, upon the lower part of the casting, extending through and having bearing in a metal cap, *K'*, secured upon the top of the post *A*, as clearly shown in the drawings. The arms *k k*, to which the wires *j j* are attached, extend laterally from the pivotal axis of the casting *K*, so that when the casting is rotated in either direction one of the wires *j j* will be drawn in the direction toward the post, with the effect of drawing the latch backward and releasing the latter from the keeper *I'*. The third arm, *k'*, of the casting *K* is located midway between the arms *k k* and extends toward the rear of the post, so that when force is applied to either of the wires *L L* attached thereto the frame *K* will be swung about its pivot and the latch thereby released, in the manner above described. Any convenient means may be applied at the outer end of the lever *H* to facilitate the manipulation of the wires *L L* for the purpose of releasing the latch. One convenient device for this purpose is herein shown, which consists of a bell-crank lever, *M*, pivoted to the free or outer end of the lever *H*, and having an upwardly-extending arm, *m*, to which the ends of the wire *L* are attached, and a horizontal arm, *m'*, to the free end of which is attached a string or wire, *M'*, having at its lower end a handle, *m<sup>2</sup>*, which may be grasped for the purpose of drawing downwardly upon the arm *M'* of the bell-crank lever, thereby actuating the wire *L* for the purpose of moving the latch.

*N* is a stop rigidly fixed to the lever *H* for the purpose of limiting the movement of the bell-crank lever *M*, said stop being, as shown, attached to the said lever by means of a curved arm, *n*. The gear-segment *G* is actuated for opening the gate by pulling downwardly upon

375,903

3

the free end of one of the levers H, so that by giving an oscillatory movement to the bell-crank lever M, in the manner shown, the latch may be disengaged and the gate opened by a continuous downward pull upon the handle M<sup>2</sup> or upon the outer end of the arm m' of the bell-crank lever, it being entirely obvious that when the arms H H are horizontal, as shown in Fig. 2, a downward pull upon the said handle m<sup>2</sup> will first swing the bell crank lever about its pivot, and thereby draw upon the wire L, so as to open the gate-latch, and that as soon as the said lever strikes the stop N a further downward pull upon the handle will move the lever H downward, and thereby cause the opening of the gate.

I claim as my invention—

The combination, with a gate-post or other support and a gate, of a shaft, C, bearings upon the said post or support for said shaft, and an inclined tie-rod connecting the free part or end of the gate with the said shaft, the said gate and the tie-rod having sliding connection with the shaft, whereby the gate and tie-rod may be raised and lowered, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PETER UNFRIED.

Witnesses:

C. CLARENCE POOLE,  
CHARLES T. LORING.

